THE NATIONAL HEPUHIOAN, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1875

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

AESSIONS OF A WASHINGTONIAN

DOCTRINES FULLY EXPLAINED.

WIT ALLEN CHANGED HIS FINANCIAL COAT.

Western Interests Supposed to Require It.

Civil Rights in Chicago Theatres-Mow Lake Michigan Waters the Mighty Western City-The Beaution and Wonders of Put-in-Bay - Belies of Jay Cooke's Former Wealth, &c.

CHICAGO, LLL., July 28, 1878, Shir I have ridden forty or fifty miles here in the street cars, and yet. I have not seen much of Chicago. Like the child in Mother thoose, I 'mouldn't see the dunid in mother roose, I "mouldn't see the town for houses." They ex-tend a long distance Beavenward, and are inter-minable, with here and there a ghastly break in the long line of dirty walls left to mark the my-ages and rains of the great fare. It is not helf so e.o is more levely in my eyes. Though Lincoln Park here is a very pretty place on a large scale, arden in one line of park it will exceed very far tals or any other of the Obicago parks. But this is not the special forte of rushing Chiengo. It is

By the way I stopped at Toledo, and ran from there to the islands of

PUT-IN-BAY. and found them perfect gems. You will remem-ber that Jay Cooke, while in full tide of his career, built a splendid country massion on a cek-bound is'e at that place, which he called "Gibraltar." I saw this fine property at the time it was offered for sile, and found no bidders. All sorts of stories were set affort. Among them on: that ex-Congressman Morrissey offered \$40,000 for it for a gambling establishment. Whether true or not be did not come to time with his bid, name sale was effected. A beautiful grove of the buildings are erected of stone similar in ap-pearance to the rock which hems in the place on all sides, the whole being in exquisite taste and cotten up regardless. The Fut-in-Ray House furnishes elegant accom-

The Fut-in-Bay House furnishes elegant accommodations for one thousand guests, and appeared to be well filled. If there is a special paradise on earth for the summer home of the wealthy it seems to me it is just there in the midst of the majestic lake where the winds of hoaven come constant; I laden with the cool and yet haimy breath of spring throughout the heated torm. Care and disease fig before it, and joy dances to its music. Of course I had to "do"

THE GREAT WATER WORKS OF CHICAGO, THE GREAT WATER WORKS OF CRICAGO, which are not only world-renowned but the greatest works of the kind in the world. It will not be necessary to toil you that the water is drawn from a point two miles out in the lake, from which a tunnel is built under the lake to the shore, where colossal machinery draws the pure water through the submarine sequeduct and forces it through the city. No description can convey a clear idea of this wast, supendous work, the most of which is covered by the calm waters of the lake, over which steamers and sailing craft ply their avocations. The design of the buildings is exceedingly graceful, but the flat land on the shore gives the place and its surroundings a less attrac-

AR BLACK AR THE ACK OF SPANISH.

grew "That one small head could carry all heknew. "That one small head could carry all heknew."
Here was my unan, and I forthwith interviewed
him. His bead seemed large and as round as a
loot bail, which I alterwards found it to resembas, internally as well as externally, it was
much similier than it first appeared, as it was
thickly covered with a huge mass of long hair,
which curied tightly over the entire cranium,
forming a cort of heimet against the ready admission of ideas, to obtain which in an emergency
he ran his hand through and "lifted" the hair,
not, however, in the Indian fashion, which you
will admit is more the province of the interviewer. iewer. His air and hair impressed me with the idea of

His air and bair impressed me with the idea of A NNIGHT OF THE QUILL who was born to rule the intellectual world of his town, when, no competitor put in an appearance. Without asking my political proclivities he made a dash by proclaiming that Senator Morton had no right to come into Ohio and oppose the Democratic platform, because he had previously advocated the issue of more currency by the national banks, and he felt very certain that the Backeyes would not patiently hear him against infinition; that the manufacturers of the State were ground down to ruin by the hard-money interest, while the immers, he admitted, were prospersus, and that the workingmen of the factories were determined to have more money. How they expected to get it was a question he could not readily answer, but he supposed, if there was abundance of currency, each man would get a share. But how would he get more because more was issued: This was a conundrum he was not prepared to solve.

where there wells off in Securities?

Have they commodities to dispose of? These poor men who are ground down and reduced to comparative ruin. No; they have no valuable assets to speak of which they propose to sell or borrow upon, and no credit among the nearest of their neighbors to any considerable amount; but they expect to reap the ben it of more currency. Who will issue and hand over to the poor who have nothing to give for it the currency they desire? Has not the Weat reduced her quots of turrency since the free banking law has been in operation, because it does not pay to hoard money that in not legitimately required for business? Yes, it has; but that is all wrong. If there is no available property to get in return for it, how can the Government, or any bank, corporation or individual slight to give away money? Is the exchange of money with those who want it a consided operation, and can it be practically put into circulation without a quid pre quo to be given for it either in actual value or bona lide credit? That is just where the trouble crops out. During the war and since inflation made men rich; and now, these very men, being rich, desire to further enrich themselves by anitracting the currency which at the same time impoverishes the working pople. How can the laws of trade blow hot and cold thus? If poor men during the war got rich by inflation, how can they become richer by reversing their method of operations? If inflation to them has been a good thing, why are they not likely to hold test to it after testing its worth?

In other words, does not the wisdom of experience teach those who have socumulated money that it as no to been done through inflation, but through setive production? and how many of those men have lost heavily during the late panic through the manifest operations of overtrading without legitimate business production, and, there words does not the wisdom of experience teach those who have advocated this demand to lake ground against it now. But way? If those who have fought for a

speech and letter on finance our solon came square down from his former position and admitted that inflation had proved tiself a beautiful absurdity, per st. but he insisted that it was still popular with the working classes, especially macufact-urers, who did not sufficiently study and under-stand it; that he under all the circumstances,

thought it best for him as a neutral to talk one way while he really thought another, lest his sympashy with the interests of labor might be questioned. What microscopic mathwood And yet this is the very ground on which the Democratic party hopes to triumph in Obio. It is based on the insulting assumption that laboring men are brainless, and have no common sense whatever when it comes to considering a destion like that of the carrency. The Democracy here presume that they will had out what appears to be a stick of candy, and that with advois misrapresentations they will induce the men of thews and sinews who rule this land with their votes, like children for supposed candy, to cry for more money in the hope that the cry itself will give them wealth and luxery. Most saily will they be mistaken. From Claimast to Dayton and Columbus, from Ramewille to Mansfeld and Toledo and thence to Delhauce, I met men of every shade of opinion and tailed freely of the situation. In Easily every case where intelligence and candor was manifested.

was pronounced certain. The division of the newcornic party is so great on the Buancial platform that even Pendietem sees the handwriting on the wall, and at this eleventh hour proclaims that it means hard money and contraction of the currency—in his imposent fary at the mistake of his and his party? His in Ohio, he raves about a return to anece payment as the panaces for the centry, and then jumps fairly of his own platform on to that of the Hapublican party.

I think you may safely set down the Republican majority in Ohio at from M. 100 to 40 000, and the certain rout of Democracy from the hister with more celerity than it came into power.

Very truly yours, THE DEFEAT OF THE DEMOCRACY

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

Orage Commission. J. T. Hawks, of Chicago, and H. P. Nell, of Ohio, have been appointed to serve on the com mission to investigate the Osage difficulties. Miscellaneous.

The President has signed the commission o Henry Massie to be postmaster at Charlottesville, Vs. He has also accepted the resignation of Chap lain John A. Schults. Twenty-fourth infantry, to take effect July 25, 1875. Financial.

Financial.

The amount of bonds held by the United States Treasurer as security for national bank efroulation is \$474,756,562 and for deposit of public moneys \$18,792,200. National bank notes outstanding at this date \$505,764,450, of which amount \$4,088,000 is in national gold bank notes. The internal revenue receipts Saturday were \$656,584,80, and for the month, \$7,092,202,09. The customs receipts Saturday were \$650,089,00. The balances in the Treasury at the close of ousiness Saturday were as follows: Currency, \$2,100,759; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$64,785,009; outstanding legal tenders, \$375,771,580. Increased Coinage Operations.

The Director of the Mint, now absent on the Pacline coast, is busily engaged in preparing the mints at San Francisco and Carson for a large coinage of subsidiary silver coin. In a letter from Carson, Nevada, dated the leth inst., he says: "The hydroulic press; and other machinery sent out here last year has been placed in position, and will more than double the coinage capacity of the Carson mint, and I estimate that, with the necessary colonge of gold, there can be coined in half-dollars and dimes \$500,000 per month. It's very important that this coinage be executed.

"The supply of trade dollars will probably be sufficient to meet the demand until, say September 1. In the meantime I hope to be able to arrange for the colonge of divisionary silver cours at the two mints (San Francisco and Garson) a: the rate of from \$4,200,000 to \$5,800,000 per month." With the additional work at the Philadelphia mint, it is estimated that the amount of fractional silver coin turned out from the three colonage mints within the next two months will be at least \$4,000,000.

Yellow Fever at Barrances. the coast, is busily engaged in preparing the

The Secretary of the Navy has received the fol-

The Secretary of the Navy has received the low-lowing dispatch:

NAVY YARD, PENSACOLA, FLA.

Hon. Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. G.

Twenty-nine cases of fever at Barrancas. Our quarantine is strict, but supplies have to be furnished from reservation, &c. Should the disease break out in our vicinity, I suggest that the gard be closed and placed to charge of accilmated employees, and that the officers and their magniles be allowed to go to a place of safety. No sickness at Pouvacia or in quarantine. Women and children are stricken down at Barrancas

One manufact.

To which the following reply was sout by the

Sucretary:

Navy Drykatyany.

Wanth Review, D. U., Jairy M.

Unnimother Steery H. Drykaty Unimother Steery H. Drykaty Unimother Steery H. Drykaty Unimother Steery H. Drykaty Unimother Steery H. Telegran in relation to yellow fover reaction you not deem proper for the security of the ward had saidly of the people under your demandard.

Thomas H. Hornessy, Sacretary, Another dispatch from Commoders University of the industry of the Paramora field inco removed to Fort Florance no account of the fevor at the turner place, where four companies of troops were statished.

Cherpenning Claim. Cherpenning Claim.
The Attorney General has sent to the President a long opinion on the Chorpenning case, so, viewing the various acts of thousans relating thereto and the various chesiches of the Supreme Court and Court of Claims on which the principles governing this case have been judicially southeigrad.

Court and Court of Chains on which the principles governing this case have been judicially soministed.

His opinion is that the sum of as 1,010.09, found to be due by the late Postingstay Chairs, deaned to paid, since the reneal of the condition which referred the case to the Postingstay Chairs.

The Atternay Opinion against that under the law the Postingstay Opinion against the analyse, but merely as the minister of Congress; that his heding is not in the matter of an award by an arbitrator, and that the case done not differ in principle from the case of Gordon against the United States, 7 Wall, 103; that the award of size,072.96, heretebore paid by Postingster General Brown to hir. Charpetering, which was found due, under a reference to the Postingster Congress for more.

On the other hand, the Attorney General holds that the present Postingster General is not andering the profit of the process for more.

On the other hand, the Attorney General holds that the present Postingster General is not andering to pay the additional amount found due by the late Postingster Congress for the reason that Congress repeated the resolution of reference before the money was paid. He also holds that the present condition of the law the Court of Chains has jurisdiction in the case, but he is clearly of the aprion that the amount found due by the last Postingster General is not an award which the court can enforce, and that unless Congress intervenestic claim is barred by the statute of limitations.

Gov. Army, the unturing agent of the Navajoes, is in Washington on Buriness connected with the reservation. He brings with him a proposition from this peaceable and much divilized tribe to exchange their present reservation for an equivalent amount of territory located in two partices, one on the east side and the other on the west side of the present reservation and separated about forty miles. The western side embraces the valley of Chillile, through which passes the canon of he Chilly, one of the wildest and grandest canons in the world and a tributary to the Colorado. Already about 2,000 of the Navijoes are in this portion located on the elevated tableland of Mesa Cellabeza, which means Pumokin Mountain. The Indians are willing to arrange it that way. The territory proposed to be given them is not occupied by a solitary white man, and none but Indians at present roam over it. Gov. Army brings with him the plats and maps of the region referred to for the inspection of the Secretary of the interior. Should the exchange be consummated, it throws open at once to the enterprise of the whites one of the richest mineral and agricultural regions, known as the San Juan country, to be found in the West, and it also opens the way to the Dolores country in Utah. The Governor invariably forbids mineracoming upon the reservation until it is relinquished to the Government.

The present reservation of the Navajoes consists of an area of about sixty miles in width, by ninety miles in length. The last census estimated the number of these Indians at 6,000. Gov. Army estimates them at present at 11,000.

It is well known that the Navajoes were a very ingenious and self-sustaining people. Their blankets, utensils and "hogens" are indicative of no small degree of skill, and their vast herds of sheep and other ruminants, and the care and attention bestowed upon them, make the Navajoes almost, if not entirely, independent and self-sustaining.

During the present season the Navajoes into the probable that Gov. Army will make arrang Gov. Army, the untiring agent of the Navajoes, s in Washington on business connected with

Confederate Cotton Captured from a Third

Confederate Cotton Captured from a Third Party.

The United States Supreme Court in the case of Waiter D. Sprott, appellant, against the United States, an appeal from the Court of Claims, has delivered the following opinion:

This is an appeal from the Court of Unions against the appealant rejecting his claim to the proceeds of the sale of cotton under the act in regard to captured and abandoned property. The court made the following findings of facts and conclusions of law: gard to captured and abandoned property. The court made the following findings of facts and conclusions of law:

1. At different times during the years 1864 and 1866, large quantities of cotton were purchased by the agents of the Confederate States for the treasonable purpose of maintaining the war of the rebellion against the Government of the United States. Of cotton thus purchased in Claiborne county, Mississippi, three hundred bales were sold to the claimant by one agent, in March, 1865, for ten cents a pound, in the currency of the United States. The sale was made by the agent as of cotton belonging to the Confederate States, and it was understood by the claimant at the time of the purchase to be the property of the rebel government, and was purchased as such. The agent had been specially instructed by the Confederate Government "to sell any and all coton he could for the purpose of raising money to purchase munitions of war and supplies for the Confederate simply" but the purpose of the sale was not to aid the Confederate States, buying the cotton as its market value, and regarding it as a more business transaction of "cotton for cash." The cotton was delivered to him at the time the money was paid, he then being a resident of Claimers county, within the Confederate Rines.

2. The cotton was captured in May, 1866, and the proceeds, or some portion thereof, are in the Treasury.

The Covernment of the Confederate States was an unlawful assemblege, without corporate

power to take, hold or convey a valid title to property, real or personal.

2. The claimant was chargeable with notice of the treasuable intent of the sale by the Confed-erate government, and the transaction was ten-bidden by the laws of the United States and wholly void, so that the claimant acquired no title to the property which is the subject of the suif.

The court decides that a purchaser of cotton from the Confederate States, who know that the momey he paid for it wont to sustain the rob el-lion, cannot, in the Court of Claims, recover the proceeds when it has been captured and sold under the captured and abandoned property and act.

The moral 'urpitude of the transaction for bids that is a courf of law he should be permitted to establish his title by proof of such a transaction, action.

The acts of the States is probellion in the ordinary course of aziministration of law must be upheld in the interest of civil society, to which such's covernment was a necessity.

4. But the government of the Codrederacy had no existence except as an organised treason. Its purpose while it lasted was to overthrow the lawful government, and its statues, its decrees, its authority, can give no validity to any set in its service or in aid of its purpose. Amrimed.

suthority, and give no validity to any act in its service or in aid of its purpose. Affirmed.

Haval Oasette.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. Stanciif, ordered to the Tuscarora. Commander H. S. McCook, detached from the dommand of the Kanssa and placed or waiting orders. Liceteant Commander M. W. Stanciers, List of the marsane, ordered to the Tuscarora as excelutive officer. Liceteant Webster Doty, detached from the Fernancia, and placed on waiting orders. Liceteant Charies A. Schniity, detached from the Fernancia, and placed on waiting orders. Liceteant Charies A. Schniity, detached from the Fortamouth, and ordered to the Tuscarora, and ordered to the Portsmouth as executive officer. Liceteants H. S. Hickards, from the Fortamouth, and ordered to the Tuscarora, Liceteant A. Flatcher, from the Kanssa, and ordered to the Worcester. Liceteant Coorge A. Norris, from the Tuscarora, and ordered home to awalt orders. Masters Newton E. Mason, Heary T. Stockton, and Wm. F. Law, Ensign Isoob J. Hunker, Assistant Survon James M. Ambler, and Passed Assistant Paymaster J. G. Hobbs, from the Kanssa, and ordered home to wait orders. Passed Assistant Paymaster J. G. Hobbs, from the Kanssa, and ordered home to wait orders. Passed Assistant Paymaster S. D. Hurlbett, from the Kanssa, and ordered to settle accounts. Chief Engineer H. W. Fitch, from duty as coal inspector at Philadelphia on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the Ruston navy yard, and ordered to the Ruston from the Rosenswin J. B. F. Langton, from the receiving ship Potomase at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Ruston for the Rus m waiting orders.
Captain D.B.Harmony, commanding the United

on waiting orders.
Captain D.R.Harmony, commanding the United States steamer Hartford, under date of Hong Kong, June 15, reports to the Secretary of the Navy the death of Philip J. Miller, beatswain in the United States Navy, which occurred on the 14th of June, and in the line of duty.

Rear Admiral A. M. Penneck, commanding the Asiatic station, under date of Yokohama, June Z., reports to the Secretary of the Navy as follows:

"Since my last report the movements of vessels in this squadren have been as follows: The Hartford was at Hong Kong, and sailed on June 15 for Singapore, en route to the United States. The Kearwarge was cruising in the neighborhood of Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama. The Saco was at Yokohama. The Monocacy wascruising in the neighborhood of Yokohama and Kobe. The Yantle was at Swatow, to protect parties engaged in recovering treasure from the Pacific Mail-steamship Japan from pirates. The Ashuelot was at Nagasaki. The Palos was at Shanghai, intending to sall shortly for Hankow, after which she would return to Singphai and await orders."

Fast Mail From New York to Chicago by

Lake Shore Boute. New York, July 16,—The Tribune to morrow announces that the Postmater General has selected the mail route along the shores of lakes for the fast mail train to the West, which is expected to begin to run the let of October. It will neke the distance from New York to Chicago in not more than twenty-six hours, and they hope to reduce the time to twenty-four hours, a gain of reduce the time to twenty-four hours, a gain of twelve hours over the present mail and express trains. The amount of mail matter to be carried by this train will be humerous. There will be four large metal cars of improved construction, capable of carrying thirty tens of matter, and it is thought by the Department that the amount to be carried will reach forty. The tons between him appropriate of six months.

The greater part of the work of distribution will be done on the cars, rewespapers will be taken in by the fundle and older and distribution of six not the cars. The greater part of the work of distribution will be done on the cars. The greater part of the work of distribution of the fundle and fundle and distribution of the fundle and fundle and distribution of the fundle and the fundle have much additional expense. The rail reads have much the tovernment in the most gap arous spirit.

Arrest of Train Robbers. Tanna Haura, July 24,—Leander Kennedy, allas Aller, Lee and Columbus, Voorbies, allas Frank Clark, were agreeded here yesterday for complicity in the Long Point murder and attempted runbery. They were identified as the men who proported the armor in Indianapais and which was found near the scene of the murder.

Mountain Meadow Case. BALT LAKE CITY, July 24.—The cross-examina-tion of Philip Klingen Smith at Beaver to-day was continued. Nothing new was elicited. To-day is generally observed as a holiday in this Ter-

A Young Thief Commits Suicide. Honrow, July 24.—Harry P. Haynes, aged 13, shot himself through the head with a pistol. The wound will prove fatal. He was a very wild bey for his years, and was recently detected stasling his mother's gold watch and chain, which hesoid.

The Winthrop Robbery.

WINTEROY, MR., July 24.—It is now thought that the three men arrested are not the real burgiars, but decoys to engage the attention of the authorities while their confederates see apped. The board has effered a reward of \$10,000 for the ap-prohenition of the burgiars.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS. MONTERAL, July 24.—Rooney, Dolan & Co., dry goods merchants, have suspended; itabilities \$100,000.

Boston, July 21.—The Irishmen are making preparations for the celebration of the one hun-dredth anniversary of the birth of Daniel O'Con-nell, August 6. dredth anniversary of the birth of Daniel O'Con-nell, August 6.

SPEINGPIKLD, MASS., July 25.—"Ingleside," a well-known summer resort, about three miles southwest of hiolyoke, was entirely destroyed by fire this evening. It was built by J. S. Davis, of Holyoke, a few years ago, at a cost of \$150,000. It has not been open for guests this season.

WHERLING, July 25.—Sweeny, McCluney & Co., of this city,large glass manufacturers, falled yesterday. Liabilities \$155,000. Assets esti-mated to be \$142,000. Meeting of creditors will be called to try and arrange for an extension of time, and to continue the works running. They employed upwards of 300 hands.

Becord of Crime.

Record of Crime.

INDIANAPOLIS. July 25.—At a pionic yesterday. Frank Myers stabbed and killed Charles Bernuer.

Normistows. Pa., July 24.—During a quarrel to-day, Issae Jaquette shot Blazius Pastorious in the abdomen, inflicting a fatal wound.

Carro, ILL., July 25.—Jacob Sutter was shot through the right breest last night by a fisherman named Hudson. Hudson is still at large.

St. Louis, July 25.—A quarrel between two negroes named Till Jourdan and Tom Vaughan this morning, resulted in the latter being killed.

New York, July 25.—During a quarrel over a game of cards last night Mark Linskey stabbed and istally wounded Thomas Loftis. Linskey was arrested.

St. Louis, July 24.—John Berry, of Johnson St. Louis, July 24.—John Berry, of Johnson

and istally wounded Thomas Lotts. Lankey was arrested.

St. Lours, July 24.—John Berry, of Johnson city. St. Clair county, shot and killed John Bancom last Monday, for attempting to outrage his wife some time ago. No arrest was made. Heller M. Monrara, July 25.—The prisoners arrested for killing the Assimbone Indians in British territory last year have been released by the United States commissioner, the evidence not warranting their extradition.

Naw Your, July 28.—Rudelph Kessler, formerly clerk in the Brooklyn compitedist's office, and on the place of stealing six,600 worth of city bonds, but in consideration of having turnished valuable information was sentenced to but one year's imprisonment.

Cincinnati, July 28.—Last night at Garrett

Umbrella Honesty.
(Danbury News.)

During the rain Monday a party stepped into hierrill's grosery and asked for the loan of an umbrella. He was promptly accommodated.
"You're a pretty obliging man," observed a customer, after the stranger stepped out.
"That's a mighty honest fellow," claimed Mr. Ten years ago Bamba was a bright Egyptian girl being educated as a convert to Christinuity at the mission in Catro. She married the Rajah Dulcep Stagh, and her hasband likes her so wall that of every inniversary of the weeding he has sent the mission a rum in gold equal to \$4,000.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

CONTINUED COURTESIES TO OUR RIPLEMEN

GRAVE ASPECT OF TURKISH AFFAIRS DON CARLOS APPEALS FROM SWORD TO PEN.

FAILURE OF THE REGATTA OF THE ISLES. bharp Criticism of Judge Davis-Lynching of Negroes in Arkansas -Several Chapters of Crime-Deadly Assault Upon an Editor-Accidental Shooting of a Wife

> band, de. GREAT BRITAIN.

by Her Hus-

Sympathy and Support for Plimsell. Lavenness, July 25.—A meeting was held at Birkenhead to-dey to indorse Mr. Piimsell's source in Parliament. Several thousand sailors and workingmen were present. Resolutions on pressing sympathy with and pledging support to Mr. Plimsoil were adopted.

THE AMERICAN RIPLINERS.

LONDON, July 24.—The members of the Ame LONDON, July 24.—The members of the American Hife Team witnessed the concluding of the shooting of the Wimbledon meeting to-day. Major Fulton received the Wimbledon cup from the Princess Louise.

The Americans were personally visited to-day by the Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Spencer, Marguis of Lorne and the Earl of Kingston. On Monday they will visit Eaton with Bir Henry Haiford. Gen. MacMundo has promised to arrange for a visit by the team to Woolwich next week. After which the Americans will go to Paris.

They will sail for home on the steamship City of Hoston, which leaves Liverpoel for New York on the 12th of August.

in the 12th of August.

ARRIVAL OF THE TACHT LEGIAIR.

LONDON, July 15,—In accordance with the notices given by the cotton masters of Ashton, Stateybridge, Dunkinfield and Mossley, a lock-out commenced in several of the mills on Saturday. Unless the operatives yield by the end of the month the mills still open will be closed, as the time of the notice given expires, in which case several thousand people will be thrown out of employment. In the meantime the strike set on feet by the operatives in Oldham goes into effect, and will involve 100 mills and 15,000 hands. SYMPATHY FOR THE STRIKERS.

LONDON, July 25-5 a. m.—The workingmen's associations of Lancashire and Cheshire have resolved to support the locked-out and striking milipoperatives.

TURKISH POSTAL SERVICE. The Standard reports that Mr. Scudamore will retire from the British post office, and go to Tur-key to organize a postal service there, in accord-ance with the Berne convention.

GERMANY.

The Church Obedient to the Laws of the State. BERLIN, July 25.—The North German Gazette, commenting on the recent submissions of Catholic dergymen to the law for the administration of church property, says the Episcopate has thereby abandened the principle hitherto maintained that politice-ecclesization matters can only be regu-lated by means of independent arrangements be-tween State and Church. The Gazetts infers that the Roman Curla has given permission to the ciergy to decide for themselves, at the same time assuring them that a decision in favor of submission to faw will not be regarded as an east of its obwiseres to Papul authority. This continues the Genetic may be considered as a changing the struggle between the political and seclesiastical powers, and the tlathold Episcopate will probably urage upps Reime the pecessity of extending still PLOT TO ARRABEINATH THE CHOWN PRINCE

Lawrich, July 95.— A special dispatch from the line to the element says Count Breezing, it isother and a chambermaich have been arrested a Landeck, in the district of Brosian, charged with being sourcerped in a conspicuory to accessinate Frince Frederick William.

SPAIN.

Don Carles Represches Alfonso. Lowbox, July 44,-Don Carlos has written a letter to King Alfonso reproaching him for allow-ing a civil war to be conducted with such excess-

Manner, July 24.—The Carlisis attempted to surprise the Affinate troops at Guetavia, but were vigorously repulsed.

MATCHER PROPORTION MANCEPATION.

MATCHER PROPORTION STREET SPECIAL SOVERNMENT IN MATCHES TO STREET AND A STRE Porto Rico.

Londow, July 20.—The task of Don Carlos' letter to King Alfonso is published. It contains no threat of reprises on the part of the Carlisis, as first reports represented.

PARTMATED LOSS OF THE CARLISTS. The least three weeks killed, wounded and missing is estimated at 4,000 men. A LITTLE GAME OF BRAG.

A LITTLE GAME OF REAG.

LONDOW, July 26.—Don Carlos, in his letter te Alfonso, declares the erasity of the measures ordered by the Madrid government unpresented, and wilt, like the blood of the martyraise up Carlists everywhere. He hunseff, who comes to his country to be King of all Spaniards, allows Alfonsists to live peacefully within his territory. He is confident of cucees, for it is impossible that Spain can flourish under governments of chance.

. RUSSIA. Reported Change in the Russian Mission at

Loudon. London.

London, July 28-5 a. m.—A telegram from
Berlin to the Morning Pest says it is reported in
that city that Count Schonvaloff, the Russian that city that Count Schonvaloff, the Russian Minister at London, has asked to be recalled, in consequence of a recent assertion by Mr. Burke, Under Secretary of the Foreign Department, in the House of Commons, that Russia had violated her promises in regard to Khiva. It is understood that Count Schonvaloff conveyed the promises in question to the British Government.

A French View of Herzegovinan Affairs . Paris, July 25.—The Monsteur, commenting on the insurrection in Herzegovina, says a very little time will show whether it is a false alarm, or whether a final confingration in the Chistian dis-tricts of Turkey has commenced. In any case the situation is sufficiently serious to give uneasiness to European diplomacy.

the Ultramontanes have Three Majority in the Lower House.

MUNICH, July 26.—The electoral colleges of Ba-

BAVARIA.

Damage by the Floods.

Panis, July 25.—An official statement made by M. Caillaux, Minister of Public Works to the Assombly, estimates the total damage done to property by the inundations in the south of France at \$15,000,000.

Isles of Shoals Regatta-

PORTRECUTE, N. H., July 24.—The regains took place at Isles of Shoals to-day. The course was thirty miles for 1st class and fifteen for and. In the race for 1st class yachts the boats were unable to find the second state boat, it consisting of a small whale boat anchored ter miles out. Some of them, if not all, went sev consisting of a small whale boat anchored tenmiles out. Some of them, if not all, went evreral miles to lesward, searching for the boat, but
were unsuccessful with the exception of Rambler.
This yacht was the only one that turned the
outer stake, and unless the judges declare otherwise can claim the race. The owners of the various yachts, including General Butler and others, insisted that no stake-boat could be seen, but
the owner of Rambler was equally certain of
rounding it. Considerable dissatisfaction with
the management of the details of the race was
expressed. In this respect the regatis may be
designated as a failure. At 6:30 p. m., when the
inat boat left Star Island, the judges, owing to
disputes, had not decided the winner of any of
the races, and the result will not be known until
to-morrow. In the second-disse race forty-two
yachts staried. The same difficulty about the
second stake boat on this course occurred, as in
the long course, and most of the yachts last time
searching for it. It was founded by 30 out of the
signant in any of the classes until the judges'
decision is rendered, and as no boat left star Island after? o'clock, it could not be accortained tonight. The sweepstakes race is off, owing to a
lack of entries.

Base Ball.

PRILADELPHIA, July 34.—Athleties, 11; Phila-

Judge Nosh Davis Roughly Handled. New Yors, July 24.—Ex Judge Constock, of Tweed's counsel, in reply to letters of Charles O'Conor and Judge Davis reflecting on the opinion of the Court of Appeals in the Tweed order and Judge Davis rehesting on the opinion of the Court of Appeals in the Tweed case, says: In all arguments of counsel in opposition to the apprecedented and lawless sentence prenounced by Judge Davis, that magistrate was treated with forbearance. I am reliactant to say, but it ought now to be said, that there were fireumstances attending the last and final trial, conviction and sentence which may justify more than a doubt whether he is longer entitled to such forbearance. The trial proceeded as it could law fully preceed if the purpose was a conviction and punishment for only a single crime. This princer and his counsel were entrapped into the belief that only one conviction and mas sentence were intended. No change in the opinion of the judge, as amounced on the first trial, was suggested by him, until the sury, undoubtedly laboring under the same belief at the prisoner and his counsel, rendered their general verdict of guilty. Then the masked battery was uncovered. The jetter of Judge Davis presents the unnual spectacle of a subordinate Judge in public rebelifies as presents the latest, clothed by the constitution and laws with authority to review and reverse his own decisions. I have been unformly in accordance with the decision of the court.

LOUISIANA.

State Officers Charged with Fraud and Hold Naw Critans, July 24.—Attornsy General Field to-day fied information against Charles Clinton, Auditor: Antonic Dubuolat, Tressurer; P. O. Dessend Secretary of State, and Charles W. Lowell, Speaker of the House, all members of the Funding Roard in 1874, charging them with misdemeaner in office for funding five warrants, drawn by the auditor, amounting to \$138,557.30 and representing an illegal and invalid claim against the State. Ball was fixed at \$1,000 each The Attorney, General also filed information against bitate Senator E. F. Herwig containing two counts: First, obtaining money under false pretenses, by issuing vouchers, while chairman of the Sönate committee on contingent expanses, for fraudulent claims, and obtaining money under dulent claims were just and legal, the warrants hoing indured by pretended payers, and by E. F. Herwig. Second count, obtaining money under false pretenses, by issuing, while chairman of Senate committee, decitious vouchors, knowing at the time it at there were no such persons as the pretended beneficiaries, and that to such claims or demands, as represented in these vouchers, existed at the time. Ball was fixed at \$1,000. to Basl.

REVENUE PRAUDS.

More Indictments and Arrests of Late Officials. MILWAURER, July 24 .- J. M. Boan, collector of internal revenue, and a deputy collector were arrested yesterday on an order issued by the com-missioner of the State court on complaint of Ferdinand W. Hartman. The collector had seized his distillery and contents to enforce the payment of an assessment. Among the contents were fourteen barrels of high wines, of which Hartman claims to be the owner. The defendants wer held to bail in the sum of \$17,000 each Milwaukar, July 24.—The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court has adjourned. Indietments were found against George O. Erskine ex-collector Internal Revenue, A. G. We'ssart, ex ex-collector Internal Revenue, A. G., Weigsert, exdeputy collector, four gaugers, seven storekeepers, twenty-four rectifiers, twelve distillers, one
melister, and two grain dealers. Ex-collector
Erskine is not charged with complicity in frauds,
but with neglect of duty. Collector Hean, who
was arrested by order of the State court on complaint of one Hartmann, who claims to be the
owner of the bigh wines seized by the cellscore,
will be surrendered by his bailer on Monday, and
a writ of habeas corpus will then be applied for,
and saids will be sommenced against the officers
who made the arrest.

TANKI NY Morrisey and Costigun Thrown Overboard. Raw Your, July 14.—The Tammany General Committee met this p. m., and voted forty to even for reorgan settion to the Third, Mine serial for reorgan action in the Third, Eleventh and Fifteenth districts. This is at present a defeat of John Morrisser and Assemblyman Thomas thestigan, the originator of the well-known that their lift, which premised on give to "hammen procession of the mutoling marked age and evaluate such sensation among city and state politicians.

More Regrees Lynahed.

Simmens, July 48,—Last Tuesday Frank Williams, engaged on Hancock's plantation on Frenchman's bayon, forly miles above here, on the Arkansas side, disappeared, he having drawn \$10 from his amployer the evening before, and was last seen in company with John Rau-delph and John Philips, colored, Search was deiph and John Phillips, colored, Maarch was made for them, when it transpired they had left. Pursuit was made, and they were overtaken and carried back to flawmen village pasteriar. On their arrival they confessed to having murdered Williams. The murderers were then carried to Crowell landing on their way to Checula, the county town, and on reaching the landing they ploring they complyed on Mancecky plantation, was the lander, and Jesse Carter, colored, was also a member; that they were drysmised for robbery and had murdered several persons. Units a crowd had collected by this time. The indignation of the citizens was intense, and finally colinizated in the mob taking the prisoners out and shooting than collected by this time. The indignation of the citizens was intense, and finally colinizated in the mob taking the prisoners out and shooting than from his keepers and escaped. Yesterday the whole maightedned was in search of him. Randolph's body was thrown into the river. Warrants were sworn out for literon and tarter, and they were arrested and taken to Oscools jail.

Assault Upon an Editor. CLEVELAND, July 20.—On Saturday afternoon a rumanly stack was made on Mr. M. Cowles, edi-tor of the Leader, by Assistant Street inspentor Zeimer of this city. The ground of the assault Zeimer of this city. The ground of the assault was an article published in the Leader charging Zeimer with blackmalling certain laborers in the employ of the city. He came into the office of Mr. Cowies and demanded, in threatening and abusive language, te know the author of the article. Mr. Cowies stated that as chief editor of the paper he was responsible for its utterances.

Zeimer struck für. Cowies a violent blow with his first on the left side of the head. Zeimer was then seized by a counie of bystanders, when he drew a pistol. While attempting to cook it Mr. Cowies exised an iron cane and deals him a heavy blow over the head, doubling up the cane and taking the fight out of Zeimer, who was arrested, taken to the police station and put under bonds on \$1,000 for assault with intent to kill.

The Trades.

Fall River, Mass., July 24.—The weaversand spinners held a meeting to night to take action on the proposed reduction of wages. They decided to held a joint convention to morrow. Both meetings were in favor of the mills shutting down for a few weeks rather than submit to a reduction of wages. Committees were appointed to confer with the Board of Trade on the subject.

Fall River, July 25.—Representatives of the Weavers', Spinners' and Carders' Unions, in joint convention, this afternoon appointed's committee of two from each body to wait upon the manufacturers and ask them to shut down for the month of August. The operatives think this will effect a peaceable solution of all difficulties, and give better satisfaction to all concerned than the proposed reduction of wages.

A Western Railroad War.

Sr. Louis, July 25.—The cutting of passengers' fare by the St. Louis and Southeastern railroad, between here and Nashville, Tenn., a few weeks between here and Neshville, Tenn., a few weeks ago, in opposition to the Iron Mountain road and its southern connections, has been extended, and the former road announces that it will hereafter carry passengers from Nashville to Louisville for one third fare, and freight at corresponding low rates. The route will be by the St. Louis and Eastern to Nortonville, thence by Louisville and Paducak road to Louisville. The opposition was brought about by the Louisville and Nashville road refusing St. Louis and Scutheastern tickets to Montgomery, Ala., and other points south.

Charleston, July 26.—A mysterious suicide coursed during the trip to this port of the South Carolina, which left New York on Wednesday. An unknown passenger, who had registered under the name of J. Incognito, when off Hatteras, on Friday, shot himself three times with a revolver while lying in his betth, and died almost instantly. He had carefully destroyed everything in his beggage by which he could be identified. He left a letter to the captain indicating that he took passage with intention of suiciding.

Flood in the Mississippi-Mamphis, July 25.—There is still considerable alarm in regard to the apprehended overflow, and prayers were offered in various churches to-day for its abatement. To-night's news from above is regarded as favorable, despite the heavy local rains of last night, as it is believed that the nine inches, decline reported by the Signal Service renders danger from the Ohio freshet impossible.

Philadriphia, July 38.—This afternoon Mary J. Cenn, aged twenty-five years, living at Chester, while on a visit to her mother in this city, was accidentally shot and killed by her husband. He pointed a gun at her, not knowing it to be loaded, and the content took effect in her abdomen, quaring instant death. He was arrested to await the action of the coroner.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The steamer East-port, from Coor Bay to this port, with passengers and cost, went ashore on Point Arinas, yesterday morning. All hands were saved except after Arm-strong and two children, who were drowned white attempting to enter the boat. She was a screw

Services at St. Dominte's-Rev. Dr. Newman's Sermon-Mount Verson R. E. Church-The Western Presbyterian - Moody

and Sankey-The Teachings of Wisdon.

Metropolitan Church.

"Wherefore, seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay seide every weight, and the sin which doth so easily he-set us, and let us run with patience the race that

is set before us.
"Looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith, who for the joy that was set before him "Looking unto Jesus, the author and falsher of our faith, who for the joy that was set before him endured the cross, despising the shame, and is set down at the right-hand of the throne of God."

The herois element is an emotion of humaity, In all ages men have delighted in contests. This element is manifested in a variety of ways, sometimes in the ordinary pursuits of life—sometimes in intellectual—sometimes in debased, and again in exalted conditions. Underlining the profession of ganbling even, we see the herois element. Fometimes a man will continue at this amusement all night for the sake of winning to please his lamily. If we snally to the spirit of the heroes of the past, saking why they projected this campaign or that, and they will answer, to gratify the heroic element. This is gratified in its grander nature in a contest against sin—against prevailing evils in society. There are two great principles involved in Christianity when he seeks for the supremency of virtue and the preservation of its pristine purity. Theretore, it is eminently proper for the aposite to allude to them in our late.

He himself was a Gredan scholar. It must be evident to to your intelligent minds that the aposite compares the text with a physical race, such as was included in the Olympid games. In many respects the comparison was just. First, the proparatory stage, where they subject themselves to cathibit their greatest prowers; preparation precedes conversion.

THE OBJECT OF THE THREE GRECIAN GAMES was to prepare the youth for art, for muscular development and swiftness. If I were called upon for one word to describe Christianity, I would say, development. This is a totality of itself. St. Pani says, "if a man does not strive, he

would say, development. This is a totality of itself. St. Pani says, "if a man does not strive, he is not."

This idea among the Greeks had no favor. Honor and honesty were displayed among those Greeks nad no favor. Honor and honesty were displayed among those Greeks nad honesty were displayed among those of man. How just the idea in which no foreigner should be permitted? Finally comes the reward. As if to put a damper on everything in human nature, the prize run for was of no value. Their general custom was to crown the victor with leaves of laurel—dry leaver, not even green. Honor was the sentiment cultivated and developed. So the victor was enveloped in a crown of honor. After the victory was proclaimed, to give celebrity to him who had won the race, he was not allowed to return to his home or kindred in the ordinary way. A breach was made in the wall, through which he was passed in; a triumphal procession followed.

Two things are suggested by this text—suggestion and inspiration. A suggestion to lay away the sin. Some of the old commentators disagreed on the difference between "weight" and "sip." In the pursuit of the games it was the custom to wear ineallic cranscents. They were subsequently dispensed with as a hindrance to free action. They were the int. "Lay aside every weight." Lay aside sin—rour darling, besetting sin, Don't wait to be breed. Lay it aides, what every weight the service of the church to "lay it arises and man engaged in honorable business who registed the service of the church to "lay it arises and have.

As a man engaged in honorable business who registed the service of the church to "lay it arises and have." Regions the service of the church, to "lay is saids" and attend to the higher process of circle saids associated by the higher process of circle saids associates. Re will tell you he should not a second of the great hindrance of business. There are come men in the church smitted with "off ret," summy beauties they have caleful on themselves too likely unitaries. Legitimate often he a "bindrance" to him, along in the chipse live a "bindrance" to him, along in the chipse live a "bindrance" to him, along in the chipse live a "bindrance" to him, along it its, are not of her sympathies in the above of this, are not of her sympathies in the olve of Chipst. If our associate is her with the cut him off. "He that does not by me heater than lating or matter" loves not at all. Whatever we think is a hindrance to Divine live we should by aside.

THE WEAR SPOT IN YOUR CHARACTER

rance to Divine life we should lay aside.

THE WEAR APOT IN YOUR CHARACTER

is last perseived by yourself. It is a singular
less that men are diverge strengthening tests
strong points. How different are the temperaments of ment the different are the temperaments of ment the different are the temperaments of ment the different are the supperaments of ment the law different are the supperaments of ment the law of the first print print and the form his
Philip Midney. This is in obsidence to law. Every
men has his dominant view. One man excels in
one vivies, one man in, another, meme are asemblays of truth-telling. A man may be an
infilled, a drankard, a Sabbath prenare, but his
love for truth a dominant virtue. There may be
an aminable man is an aminable gift is so often seen
that we call a minbility her prescriptive right, but
an aminable man is not. It is, hence, a rare virtue,
yet he may be an exponent of the opposite trait.
Some men its as maturally as they breathe. Truth
is distorted; in every detail of assertion, the
stories of embellishment would equalthe Arabian
Nights. This trait comes down from father or
mother, yet in the generation in his blood was
the taint. Every man should be willing to contess his dominant vice. It may be lust, or avaries,
or meanness, or selfainess. There is
nothing so devilish as selfainess. It are
in the world for men or women to be honest with
hemselves. Many a man who can look his enemy in the eye cannot look at himself. To
bown the time to suspend the law of gravitation is would cut him loose and let him drift.
Self-deceit is one of the greatest problems of haman nature. It is one of the most difficult things
in the world for men or women to be honest will
themselves. Many a man who can look his enemy in the eye cannot look at himself. To
bown the time to the perfection
of Divine life. It is difficult
To bown the true of the perfection
of Divine life. It is difficult

honest to himself is his obstacle to the perfection of Divine life. It is difficult

TO DWALL UPON HIS BESETTING SIN,
or to write it down and study it—examine himself. his first duty is to be honest with himself to say I am so and so; a proud man, an avaricous man, a spendthrift, or a downright dishonest man. When a man reaches this point in self-examination he is nearer the "Mercy-seat." Oh, beloved, for God's sake be true to vourself, whether you are true to your God or your wife or your family or your friends, be true to yourself. There is another suggestion—run your race actively, with faith or without faith. When a man can compose himself in the midst of the tempests of life he is a victor. Paul suggests, "run with patience." Who are the successful men? The active man who is calm. Locomotion and calmness, those are the winning traits. Why don't you succeed? Because you have a little tempest in your soul.

The wives of men often arouse these tempests. Scerates was fitted for heaven through his wife. Xantippe was a scold; one day she scolded her husband; an enraged woman is not easily appeared. Xantippe, in her furious anger, poured from a window water on his head. Alcibrades, his philosophical friend, said to him one day, "How can you endure it?" Hejreplied that patence was the proof of philosophy. and the only resort of a Greelan philosopher. Patience! repose of soul, with alsority and energy; these overcome all obstacles—integrity under trait and firmness in all things. There is another great inspiration. A philosopher once said,

"OR, FOR A GREAT THOUGHT,

"OR, FOR A GREAT THOUGHT,
and then I die!" Is not a great thought more
than wealth or glory? Wearing itself into reason and evoking all the powers and thoughts of
other men's souls. It is ourious fact that Christianity teaches a man to look away from himself.
A sallor boy was ordered to go aloft. He trembled and hesitated. An old saitor seeing his
agitation, shouted to him, "Look aloft." What a
philosophy there is then in looking away from
himself! St. Paul says, "Look unto Jesus." It
is necessary. Somewhere in the galleties of life
are beautiful women looking at him. Tou hare
heard of those golden applies thrown by beautiful
women to the victors in the games. You know
they are everywhere in this day, too—in the galleries of Rome and elsewhere.

What man has done, that man can do—that is
an axiom; that is the inspiration. Men are looking at you: these women are looking at you.
First, the cold and unfriendly world—outsiders,
not belonging to your church, are watching you.
You may be a Christian in thought and deed—an
humble, consistent Ubristian; but the unfriendiy,
habbiling world epeaks of you with condemnation,
Your conversation is watched, your whole conduct
is under the eye of criticism. Even your friend,
and plans, lies in weight to detect your swithought, as if by instinct, to betray your weakness. "OH, POR A GREAT THOUGHT,

Christians. Be you immaculate as divinity, they will still seek your downfall—use some device to entrap your unwary speech, your unguarded act. Every man has a guardian angel and a guardian devil. I do not believe all our evil thoughts come from ourselves. They are the innumerable host under him—Satan, our tampter. Socrates believed in demons good and demons bad. Oh, blessed thought! The glorious angels who stand in primeral innocence, who have never folded their wings—Gabriel, Michael and Rafael; and Polycarp, Ignatius, Germanicus, with Latimer and Cranmer—looking down upon us from their celestial abode. Oh, mothers' the little children are looking down. From atar we eated the sweet music of their voices from their invisitels spheres the aroma of the skies reaches us. One of my sad thoughts is, that I may have grieved those beautiful spirit that have gone before. They flap their wings—may, ah, nearer! Hear them! Beloved, so run your race that you may win.

Calvary Baptist Church.

Calvary Baptist Church.

The pulpit of the Calvary Baptist Church was yesterday filled by the Rev. J. W. Curtis, a young and siequent preacher, who will continue at the church until September. Yesterday morning he selected for his text, Habrews, xiii et "For whom the Lerd loveth he chasteneth." No theme, said the preacher, except that of salvation, sould have a more general application than that. All knew of afficion. The common let of all men it recause to be the especial interpretages.

DOTH NOT WISDOM CRY?

of God's children. Others met with adversity, but in general did not so keenly feel it. To the true Unristian, there will be more severed tendrils and tingling nerves, than to the worldly man, with feelings blunted by sin and excesses.

Afflettons were from God. There were times when the rejoining of vistory did not not lighten up the heavens to that they could be head God's hand. They were people of weak vision, able to see God in the tempest, but not when he went forth with light and gentle footsteps. A mother who lest a have, the man upon whom missioning were head, were unable to see in application the Common inheritance.

Affliction the Common inheritance.

THE VICTIMS OF CINCUMSTANCES.

The victims of cincumstances.

They were fend of comparing life town giver, smooth and ilmpid at times, further on rushing through tortucus masse, these dashing marity over some diagram. When the boulder fell and service of one, the guide leaving the others help-leavily battling with the wave, to some it seemed profault to say, "thehold the land of tod." The hand that made the universe was needed to outly and governing the mightly offices. Livery heavidence was sent to accomplish a particular gurposs. One announced toy, others sorrow; but neither sorrow nor toy estimat them to linger on their course. Whether is loy or sorrow, prosperity or woe, they came from God. "God dwelleth in darkness." They sheeld not desire themselves into helicing that the effects of God's providence were what they saw in this world. In the species into helicing that the effects of God's providence were what they saw in this world. In the pagested scope, kiefed about by many a boor's foot, but been found a Koolinor. God's providence had not only a surface heaning, but were to fill come divice purposs—to chasten men and make them more

PIT TO SEE THREE GOD.

Afflictions were not only from God, but were from God's loving heart. "For whom the Lord loveth he charteneth." Hen falled to recognize this truth in the midst of sorrow. He thanked God that there was a vision stronger than sight. Faith pierced the darkness.

God's love was finintlely more tender than a father's could be. He smote the soul; he laid upon his child a heavy yoke. Some one might question the existence of love to such dealings, but they were but infants, God's little children, and it was an evidence of love when he treated thom as children, and proved and trains them as they were wont to prove and trains their children. God did not cease to love when he inflicted pain, but inflicted pain because he foved.

The wisdom of God's love in chastisement might be seen in the history of his people. The history of the saints of all ages seemed to teach that whom God would exalt he first cast down. To Jacob, it must have seemed a strange manifestation of love to be driven about in darkness. As with Jacob, so it was with many others of God's saints. Life was a scene of darkness and atmost of despair. Yet it was not a trackless way along which they were treading, for here and there they found the footstaps of Jesus. The dear ones who had gone before were there. In a little while, after a few more tears and heartaches, they would join them, were tears and heartaches, they would join them,

St. Dominie's Church. At 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning Rev. J. A Sheridan celebrated High Mass. "La Hasches mass in D was admirably sung by the choir. Prior to the sermon Mr. L. E. Gaunon sang the Prior to the sermon Mr. L. E. Gamon sang the hymn, "Veni Creater Spiritus," to the air "Let ail obey," and at the Offertory he sang the "Monk's prayer." Mr. Gamon's fine voice is well adapted to this large church. The singing of Misses McDermott and Prouss was remarkably good.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Bokel, the pastor.

The lesson taught in the Massof to-day is taken from the first epistic of St. Paul to the Corinthians, xii: 2-11. The Gospel is taken from St. Luke, xviii: 2-14.

The pastor here announced to the congregation that owing to ill-health he would not detain them long. He commenced by saying that two different dispositions were guiding and directing those two individuals, (the Pharisee and the Pablican,) who presented themselves in the temple of God to play.

BOTH WENT TO PERFORM A GOOD WORK.

BOTH WENT TO PERFORM A GOOD WORK, good in itself and quite necessary; but we are told that the prayer of one was acceptable to God, while that of the other was rejected. This, my beloved brethren, we ought to apply to ourselves, one and all. How many are in the habit of performing the duty of prayer, and yet how universal almost is the complaint that their prayers are not heard; that they see no use in prayer, and many are even tempted to abandon it altogethor.

There must be a cause for all this. Hence let us examine what may probably be the reason why our prayers in many included to the reason why our prayers in many letteness are not responded to by Almighty God. Let us first examine the disposition that we bring with as when we appear and present causelves if the pressure of Cod, for upon this, my belaved brethren, will, in a great pressure the superson of the prayers. In presume that you have all dome two this more than the superson of the prayers. BOTH WEST TO PERFORM A GOOD WORK,

WORSHIPING, THANKSOTVING AND PRAISING All this is very good in itself, but the question is, whether you have onne with the proper disposition: whether you came with the section as and maintenance whether the proper disposition with the proper of whether like the proper Pharizase to remined for whether like the proper dispositions when you go to your peages. The most important and necessary condition that your prayers may avail to that of an Aumhole habit that you are fully conscious of your uwn upworthingest, that you defaint, if not in word, at least in hearts "the Lord, be merciful to me a sinner." Assertate, then, my peages the fresh quality, reporting worthy prayers, that frod may you expect that frod with the contrary, how was you expect that food with he pleased when you come with hearts filled with

PRIDE, VARITY AND WORLDLY LOVE, philips, Variety and worklinky loves, and also with that animosty filling our hearts like that of the Phariese despising our fellowman, exclaiming and boasting that he was not like his follow-lightly, but rather remarking the good works that he was doing before the world. In order to receive its thanks and its praises? This is very displanting, and even disquiting, to the displanting and the praises? This is very displanting, to the displanting to the one, and carefully avoid the vice and faults of the one, and carefully avoid the vice and faults of the other. When, therefore, we come to prayer lat us less that we are in the presence of Alministy cloud in the adminished a contess our own unworthness even to appear in his presence; lat us come with the firm desire to love our clod, and be thoughtful for all the favors and blessings that he constantly become upon us; let us come with the disposition to our prayers, and confide in the goodness and love of our Father, and he will grant them if what we ark is conducive to our electual welfare and to our carnal salvacion.

Western Presbyterian Church-

Western Presbyterian Church. The announcement that the Rev. David Wills was to preach upen Moody and Sankey drew a large congregation to the Western Presbyterian church last evening. Dr. Wills selected as his text, Acts xi:21: "And the hand of the Lord was church last evening. Dr. Wills selected as his text, Acts xi:21: "And the hand of the Lord was with them, and a great number believed and turned unto the Lord." Who were these men, he asked; what have they done, and in what manner? Messrs. Moody and Sankey were both Americans by birth; the former was a native of Massachusetts, and Mr. Sankey was borojin Peonsylvania. Both claimed Chicago as their home. Neither had received a collegiate education, nor was either a regularly ordained minister. They regarded theirs as a supplementary work to that of ministers. Their efforts in this country had been given in Sunday school work and to Christian associations.

In 1873, upon invitation they embarked for Europe, and had held meetings up to the present time. What had these men done that had filled the world with their fame? They had visited every part of England, ireland and Scotland. Men, women and children, moved by the same impulse, had thronged about them. In the Gern Exchange, Edinburgh, six thousand people had assembled to hear the Word of God from them. At Abardees, in a sort of natural amphitheatre, between twenty and thirty thousand had gathered, who had sought to catch the words of fire as they dropped from their lips. Belfast and Dublin had poured forth in living floods to meet them; and in Agricultural hall, London,

and in Agricultural hall, London,

PIPTERS THOURAND VOICES

had risen to Heaven in thankful praise. Mighty prelates, lofty lords, rich bas kers, brilliant statesmen, learned doctors, and the unlearned of the alleys, professors, earls, marquises, the nobility and peasantry alike, with kelowing countenances and streaming eyes, had participated in this wonderful work of grace. This work had given a powerful mork of grace. This work had given a powerful impulse to the Sunday school cause. It had diffused abroad the fragrance of brotherly love. It had preced infieldity to the heart with the Sword of the Spirit, and it had stricken formalism dumb. It had given to the weak supernatural strength and hope. It had reared up a mighty army of Christian workers. Tons of thousands of souls had found peace and joy shoe the or menocement of this era of grace. This wonderful work had been accomplished not by boisterous declamation, not by sunsational sermons or inflammatory appeals.

It had not introduced naw measures that captivate the carnal heart, but it had been done by the exhibition and by the sunergy of those doctrines, by which Christ and his aposties, reformers and may type he here to the sunergy of those doctrines, by which Christ and his aposties, reformers and may type he he wonders with which these mean had fought and won such glerious battles. They did not preach from a text. They did not make of religion a philosophy. One who had heard Mr. Moody is England said that there was nothing novel in what he preached. It was the old, yet ever fresh, doctrines in which these mean had fought and won such glerious battles. They did not make of religion a philosophy. One who had heard Mr. Moody is England said that there was nothing novel in what he preached. It was the old, yet ever fresh, doctrines in which their was placed in the centre. In referring to eternity, Moody had said that he believed in an old-fashioned hell, and in an old-fashioned heaven; and he believed, as no heart could conceive of the bliss of the other. PIPTERN TROUBAND VOICES

there were three vipers in the Church to be willed-formalism, pride and self-importance. Where these prevail the spirit of God did not bring about these great revivals. Then all Christian workers must possess but abaracteristics—courses, anthusiasm, perseverance and sympathy. Courage to stand up for Jerus; the senthusiasm that aroused all the energies of the soul; perseverance newstiring in well-doing anothe sympathy that led to speak in tears of another's salvation.

There was an eloquence in tears. Finally all would avail nothing apart from the spirit of God. Not to the power of aloquence or to perseverance, but to the spirit of God Moody and Sankey attributed their success. He exherted his hearers, in conclusion, to be angaged in prayer more united, for the presence of the all-powerful spirit. Then they should see what had never been seen before and hear what had never before come to their care;

At the conclusion of the sermon, Dr. O. F. Presbrey, upon invitation sang one of Sankay's soles. He stated that Sankay before entering the Highlands of Scotland had been anations to find something that would reach the larget of the shepherds, sad had happened upon the words, "wilneys and nice." Dr. Presbrey then, sang the beautiful little hymn that bears the above words as its title.

Rev. J. H. Appleton, D. D.

preached last evening a singularly appropriate the Mount Vernon M. E. church. The text was sermen on "Rocky Shade in Summer Hose," in sermen on "Booky Shade in Summer Heat," in Islah's image, "The shadow of a great rock in a weary land."

Like rocky peaks themselves in prominence are the different matters which God has set form under figure of a rock. There is support, as on a rating place, thus: "Lead me to the rock that is higher than 1." Or still more fully is such support represented, as a sort of foundation, in words like these: "He set my feet upon a rock; he are like these: "He set my feet upon a rock; he established my grings." Here, thes, is rese and security. So again, the very breaks and crevices always found in between rocks, are plainly embismatic. No bester hiding places than those very fiseures. David found this out; as Moses isarned how a "clert of the rock" may be a look-out upon most giorious mercy. Accordingly we sing unceasingly

"Rock of ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide mysair in thee."

Once more we have, as here, an inspired pic-

Once more we have, as here, an inspired pic-ture of the overshadowing rock.

NOT THE ROCK ITERLY.

nor even the seams and gaps which gives one admission between its sheltering sides, but only the stadow of a rock! And at the first giance how far from satisfactory is this view. A shadow! What is there of this? Utterly untangible, it is only visible by its very darknes, by its entire emptiness of light and heat. What, then, is less substantial than a shadow? It is the very symbol of unreality. Unreal, it is unlasting. The mare form of being which shadows have they hold but for a moment, and then as if to disappoint all expectation, this bodiless shadow—flecting shadow—is all there is of it, and whatever time it lasts a positive obscuration—a cloud and pall. The empty, transient and benighting shadow! To this are we here introduced, and yet not ungraciously. Because opaque is a shadow screen-like, cool, refreshing. All the balm of night is from its darkness, from the fact that it NOT THE ROCK ITSELP,

The leading thought here is covered by our word "exposure." There is exposure, calling for protection. This rock is said to be "in a weary iand." The mind readily pictures, if it has not observed, a torrid piain, where all is heated and caloric seems enthroused. The dryness, fever, parching and thirst which a perpendicular sun must cause are no less palpable to all. Well, now, with the trees and grasses blasted by the heat, as in the East they often are, what is the traveler to dor Ah, this is exposure, sheer and unrelieved—exposure that must work death unless some sheiter intervene. Such, then, is mad's moral state. He is a wanderer from his native and hospitable clime. He has gone after tropic fruits and a more luxuriant life. But summer it coming, or has come, and down will pour the melting sun of hastice. The follage of the gay spring which iniatuated him is itself consumed. The brooks are dry. A broad plain must be travered, whichever way man may fiee, and it is one extended reflector of the ferry sun. Misguided mortal, his fanded Eden is a very furnace. Will not be be consumed. The press suggestion in this text redeems its character. . IS EARTH'S SHADOW SIMPLY.

IT IS NO LONGER STRENLY LEGAL. It he so lossess eranner boats.

It becomes a baim-like guspel. "In a weary land," indeed, we are pointed to "the shadow of a great rock." There is not here, then, the removal of the distressing effecting above. That sun of patter since cannot be estinguished. He is the light of tied's meral world as is the terrible orb of the choi's meral world as is the terrible orboi the equator the surper of life is a more "terrible orboi the equator. Sone. Not on he blasses bothy blows the wind; and like a representation the driven and societing study. And as the computed of the prigron to endure its blasting power on the plants, can intitude a meaning to be some the blasting power on the plants, can intitude its blasting power of the plant, can intitude its blasting power of the plant, can intitude its blasting power of the plants, can intitude of the control of the plants of the control of

this is the pledge—this the desiderated hope, thur semmon word "paragod," meaning feavens on and the sun, carrier the idea, as the shade itself illustrates it. Interposition is here. Mask, thus all is berne: Un that "great rone" late every ray which fairs to reach those screeness behind it. So, on find's Son descaded igustine fully. And now this, as some, is warded off—completely, hand now this, as some, is warded off—completely, hand now this, as some, is warded off—completely, hand now this, as some. It was shielded.

Thus, lastly, esponents superi-ducing (through foul's grame) this interposition, is addicted by "the shadow of a great rone" is auniciated by "the shadow of a great rone" is auniciated by "the shadow of a great rone" is auniciated by "the shadow of a great rone" is auniciated by "the shadow of a great rone" is auniciated by "the shadow of a great rone" is auniciated by "the shadow of a great rone in a surface the proceeding in the description is inswired in paragodistic. Through decades foliage came stray beam shall since, but not one ray one place the solid rock. So, too, the protection is immovable. "A great rone" who can disjoin it? It is the "shock of Ages." This shade, moreover, is no extensive with our pased. Under the cross the whole of man is as forever. INTERVENTION, A COMING IN RETWEEN

Mr. David Walker and wire go to Book Enough for the season this morning.

A Paris dispatch says: Albanese Joses Coquerel, the eminent Protestant minister, is dead.

The President, with Col. Fred and wife and Mr. Jesse K. Grant, are spending a day or two at West Point.

Issac M. Singer, the inventor of the Singer lewing machine, died in London last wook. He was sixty four years of age.

Her thirteen dogs are very much neglected since Clara Morris became acquainted with that man Dion Pott.—Rochester Chronicle.

Mesers. Lawrence Barrett and Brot Harte are at Cohasset, where the latter is again writing that play, this time for Staart Robson.

Mrs. Lydia Smith, who was Thaddens Stevens' housekeeper, and was given \$5,00 by his will, has sued his estate for six years' pay, at the rate of \$200 a month.

Representative-elects Frank Jones, of Porstmeuth, New Hampehire, pays taxes of mere than \$4,000, which is three times the amount of those of any other resident of that city.

Miss Annie Louise Cary, who has been staying for several weeks at the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. C. Merrill, at Durbam, Me., will sail for Europe, August 1, accompanied by her nisce.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Miner and son, Misses Carrie and Lillie Buxton and Miss Jennie Patterson left on Saturday last for Cotton's. They will remain several days at this pleasant summer resort.

Henry K. Browne, N. A., the sculpter, has begun at his studio, at Newburgh, a colossal equestian statue of General Greene, for the monument to be erected in Washington by the Faderal Government. Mr. David Walker and wife go to Book Egon for the season this morning.

ment to be erected in Washington by the Federal Government.
Green: Hood, it is reported, has undertaken writing history, having in course of preparation a book which will embrace an accurate and circumstantial account of his operations around Atlanta and his Tennessee campaign.

Ex. Superintendent of the Census, Francis Walker, now professor at Yale College, and formerly she of the editors of the Springfield Republican, is suggested by Connecticut johrnals for the position of Chief of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics.

merly ene of the editors of the Springfield Republican, is suggested by Connecticut johrnals for the position of Chief of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Mr. Thomas B. Connery, managing editor of the Hersis, having been suddenly called to Europe by Mr. Bennett, has been succeeded by Mr. Flynn. The Hersis editorial staff embrac s Mr. Ivory Chamberlasm, John Russell Yeung, John Stockton, Charles Nordhoff, Myron A. Cooney, and Geo. F. Williams.

Among the celebrated persons who were born in or have fived in Nowburyport, Mass., word John Quincy Adams, Talleyrand Louis Philippe, Chief Justice Parsons, Judge Jackson, the Rev. Dr. Gardner Spring, Wm. Lieyd Garrison, Hannah Gould, "Lord" Timothy Dexter, Albert Pike, George Peabody, Caleb Cushing, George Lant, Gen. Fred. C. Lander, Mrs. Harriset Prescott Spofford, and scores of others.

We are glad to learn that General Garfield is steadily recovering from his long liness. His physician, Dr. Pope, found that a sergical speration was necessary, and on Wednesday last Drs. Billings and Otts of the Army, performed it successfully. Though the operation was a painful one, the General is improving rapidly, and his physicians think he will be able to leave the city in the course of a week or ten days. The General expects to take an active part in the Ohlo campaign as soon as his health will permit.

Reverdy Johnson came over from his country seat, Lynchurat, Friday moraing last, for the purpose of giving Mr. Jones another sitting, and he returned home. Saturday evening. The but is now so far completed that Mr. Johnson species in Mr. Johnson parks of String Particles, in controlling power and strength of expression, he controlling nower and strength of expression, in controlling power and strength of expression, in controlling power and strength of Europe last Saturday on the North Cerman Lioyd steamer. Hraunschweig, The list contains the namer of Count Lewis de Potestad, Mms. L. de Potestad, the University of Marjand, and the R. Lioyi W. Williams, J. and Mr. Lang, Jan an